

Plymouth Banner.

WM. J. BERRY, Editor & Proprietor.

PLYMOUTH, IND.

Thursday Morning, June 14, 1855.

Advertisements to insure insertion, must be handed in by Tuesday preceding the day of publication.

Riots.—The depredations committed by citizens of Clay county, some time ago, upon the Birch Creek reservoir, have lately been repeated, and it will be seen by late official documents in this paper, from the Governor, that he has ordered out the militia to suppress the mobs, until the breaks created by their lawless acts, are repaired.

The Brookville American says that a rumor is in circulation there that the county commissioners, who are anti prohibitory men, mean to assess an extra tax of five cents on the hundred dollars to make a fund to purchase liquors with, to be sold under the provisions of the law. The American protests against it, and says no sensible man will pay it.

POOR PROSPECT.—The Cassopolis Democrat of the 9th inst, says accounts of the insect in white wheat continue to pour in. Since our last, we have conversed with several farmers from different parts of the county, (Cass county, Mich.) but only to learn that in every locality the wheat fields present a gloomy prospect.

Indianapolis American is the title of a new paper just commenced at that city, by Hatch & Brothers. It is of the Native American stripe.

Crops in Ohio.—The Ohio State Journal of a late date says that the prospect for an abundant wheat crop in that State was never better. More ground is in corn than was ever before planted in Ohio, and it is in fine condition. Oats, potatoes, spring wheat, &c., are all looking very finely, and promise an abundant yield. Apples and peaches will, in all probability, be very abundant. Pears, plums cherries, &c., all promise an abundant yield.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of Indiana, which has been in session during the past week, elected the following officers: Alex. C. Downey, M. W. G. Master. C. A. Foster, D. G. Master. Lewis Burk, S. G. Warden. P. Q. Striker, J. G. Warden. Chas. Fisher, G. Treasurer. Francis King, G. Secretary.

BARNUM'S BABY SHOW.—On the first three days of Barnum's baby show, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, 44,175 tickets of admission to the exhibition were sold, which, at 25 cents per ticket, gave the "Prince of Humbugs" the snug little sum of \$11,044. The sale of tickets was interrupted three times during the three days, on account of the incapacity of the building to contain the number desiring admittance.

County Statistics.—Mr. Orrin Meason, assessor of Greene township in this county, has furnished us a statement of the produce, Stock &c., raised in that township during the year 1854. We append the following principal articles and their estimated value:

252 horses,	\$14,465
1,169 Cattle,	14,333
524 Sheep,	555
1,952 Hogs,	2,392
11,841 Bush Wheat,	11,841
35,437 " Corn,	9,998
9,231 " Oats,	1,853
3,570 " Potatoes,	1,880
258 Bbls Pork,	3,261
8,152 Lbs Lard,	565
960 " Wool,	272
1,016 Tons Hay,	3,491
Value of orchard products,	256

Which, together with other minor articles, foot up a gross amount of \$49,979.

Clay County Outrages. Our readers will find subjoined, the proclamation of the Governor in relation to the outrages which have again been committed upon the property belonging to the Wabash and Erie canal. It will be seen by the proclamation, that the owners of this public work are now suffering from the fifth act of violence perpetrated against them by a gang of outlaws; and, by His Excellency's letter to the Sheriff of Clay County, a copy of which is also published below, that such force is also authorized to be called out, as will most effectually result in a suppression of occurrences, a repetition of which must result in effects of a most calamitous character to the people along the line of the Canal.

General John W. Dodd, of Marion county, and Col. J. B. Nees, of Clay county, Aids of Gov. Wright, are ordered to the scene of the disturbances, with instructions to render the Sheriff of Clay County that assistance for carrying out the plans for the restoration of law and order which the Executive has considered necessary in the present emergency. In case of a refusal on the part of the authorities of Clay county to execute the orders with which General Dodd and Colonel Nees are commissioned, it is understood that the County in question will afterwards be declared in a state of insurrection by the Governor, and that such a military force will be put upon the ground as most result in the execution of the laws of the State of Indiana.

We regard the course pursued in this matter as much a protection to the people of Clay county as to the property of the canal Company. A few more outrages of the kind mentioned in the Governor's proclamation, will bring upon the heads of the guilty and innocent of Clay

county the vengeance of the people along the canal, who, in this time of partial famine, depend upon the navigation, which is sought to be destroyed, almost entirely for sustenance.

Such a force should be sent to the scene of action as would bring every scoundrel, engaged in breaking the canal aqueduct, before the courts where they would, doubtless, receive a sentence to a convenient home in the prison of our State.

State Sentinel.

PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, INDIANA.
Indianapolis, June 7th, 1855.

To the people of Indiana: Whereas, it is represented to me, and this Department is in actual possession of information from public and private sources, that the outrages alluded to in my proclamation of May the 24th, are again repeated, under circumstances of deep aggravation, by which still more serious damage has been done to the Wabash and Erie Canal in Clay county; and whereas, these outrages are confessedly the result of a combination of persons known and denominated as 'Black Boys,' or Regulators, whose aim and object is to visit punishment upon those who offend them, either in the execution of public duties or in the private intercourse of citizenship: And whereas, it is manifest that these combinations and associations are illegal, dangerous, and subversive of the public peace, and the rightful protection of person and property within this State: And whereas it is represented to me, by good men living in Clay, Green and other counties south of the Birch Creek Reservoir, that the destruction of that necessary feeder of the Canal is to them a great private loss, and its violation a great public outrage; And whereas, from recent inflammatory letters received from unknown persons at this Department, and elsewhere, there is a manifest intention to intimidate and arrest the course of public justice by the debasing agency of midnight assaults and the firebrand of the incendiary—for remedy whereof it is declared—

That the Wabash and Erie Canal in Clay county, is now under the immediate charge of the State authorities, for the purpose of being repaired by the Trustees aforesaid, the officers and agents of the Trustees having been warned off at the peril of their lives, and by an armed band of men, concealed by masks and other disguises. This protection is due to it, and to them, not only because they are in the discharge of a legal duty in supplying the Canal with water, by means of the said reservoir, but because every interest suffers by its destruction. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are now invested in boats, produce, and labor on the Canal, which is all liable to be turned worthless on the hands of the owners by the criminal and misguided conduct of the persons engaged at and near the reservoir. To enunciate these outrages, and recall the forbearance manifested under such a state of lawlessness, the Executive calls them up in the order in which they have occurred, viz:

1. Destruction of Birch Creek Reservoir, June 22d, 1854;
2. Attempt to destroy waste-way of same, July 6th, 1854;
3. Attempt to burn Eel River Dam, August, 1854;
4. Destruction of Birch Creek Reservoir May 10th, 1855;
5. Warning of men sent to repair the same, May 31st, 1855;
6. Partial destruction of aqueduct over Birch Creek, May 31st, 1855;
7. Mobbing, lynching and tearing down the house of a citizen, May 24th, 1855.

This catalogue of outrages is sufficiently aggravated to call for the most decided and energetic measures of correction for the character of our State. Our people, our institutions, and the peace and prosperity of society, I sincerely hope that these things will not be re-enacted. The laws must be enforced—our happy institutions must be protected—the private citizen secured in all his rights. If injuries are inflicted—if the rights of the citizen are impaired or taken away by these or similar works, the courts of the country are at hand to apply the remedy. I cannot doubt but that that portion of our citizens who are now led away by passion and strange delusions, and are ready to strike down the law and its ministers, come to reflect upon their conduct and the consequences that must ensue, they will cease to disturb the peace and harmony of the whole country.

The work recently destroyed is now being repaired under the protection of a force ordered by this Department; and I, therefore, call upon all good citizens of Clay county and elsewhere, and all officers holding any relation to the Government, to aid in securing the public peace—the security of the public property—and in bringing to punishment the persons who have so recently set at defiance the authority of the Law, and the right of the citizen. This Department vested by the constitution with the power to see that the laws are executed, to suppress insurrection, is firmly resolved to bring the whole military force of the State, if necessary, to put down these lawless proceedings, and to secure the quiet reign of the laws. It is far better that millions should be expended, and even lives sacrificed, than that a lawless band of men or private individuals, should usurp the authority of law, and rule a day or an hour in madness in our happy State.

In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the seal of the State, at the city of Indianapolis, this seventh day of June, A. D. 1855.

By the Governor,

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, INDIANA.
Indianapolis, June 7, 1855.

To Lot Loving, Esq., Sheriff Clay Co.: The extraordinary state of things existing in Clay County, and the unlawful proceedings attending the destruction of the Birch Creek Reservoir, and other works appertaining thereto, and the outrages on individual citizens, demands

from this Department a thorough and prompt interference, as it challenges the attention of yourself and other officers charged with the preservation of the public peace.

I need hardly say to you, or to any other right-minded citizen of Clay county, that the outrages to which I refer can not be tolerated without utter disgrace to the State and to your immediate community. If you do not sympathize in these sentiments, I have mistaken your character.

I have entrusted to my military aids, Gen. Dodd, and Col. Nees, of Clay county, this letter, and they will confer with you on the subject matter of the late outrages; and adopt such measures, in conjunction with yourself, as will effectually repress the outlawry so disgraceful to us as a people.

There is and can be, no middle ground in this matter. The laws must be preserved at all hazards, and the persons and property of our citizens placed under their guarantee and protection. This shall be done by the whole power of the State, let the penalty fall where it may. These gentlemen will assist you in bringing to justice all offenders against the laws, as it is your sworn duty to repress outbreaks against the public peace, and to protect the lives and property of the citizen wherever they are threatened or assailed. You are also directed to operate with Gen. Dodd and Col. Nees in the organization of such a force as will secure the peaceable repair of the works lately destroyed by the lawless persons referred to in this and former official letters, and of whose acts you have been doubtless made acquainted. This force is intended to preserve the good people of your county from a repetition of former acts of violence, which it is your solemn duty, as well as mine, to prevent by all means placed at our disposal. In making arrests for the recent outrages, Gen. Dodd will refer you to able counsel, who will give such legal advice as may be necessary in the premises.

The control of this force, its organization and numbers, will be left entirely to the discretion of Gen. Dodd and Col. Nees, to whom you are referred for particulars.

In haste, yours respectfully,

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

Locomotives.—In the United States there are 70 establishments for the manufacture of locomotive engines—in busy times they make at least 1200 in a year, employ about 900 hands, whose wages are about \$2,500,000 per annum. The iron consumed exceeds 55,000 tons annually, and the value of the products of these works is full \$10,000,000 per annum.

Tables Turned.—Flour in San Francisco was \$6 dollars per barrel at last accounts, in New York 12. They have commenced the shipment of this article from California to New York via Cape Horn. In a short time we may expect some thousands of barrels.

Further for the India. RE-OPENING OF NEGOTIATIONS.—On the 16th of May, Count Buol, on behalf of Austria, had an interview with Lord Westmoreland and Count Bounouquay, and suggested that the members of the Conference should meet again. The French and English Ministers could not give a reply, but it is understood that, if they assent to a meeting, Count Buol will then again attempt to arrange the third point.

THE CRIME.—The secret expedition which was recalled from Kertsch is reported to have again sailed; destination unknown. All the troops from camp of Makhk have been shipped to the Crimea.

GREAT BRITAIN.—A great debate took place in Parliament on the evening of the 24th. D'Israeli brought forward a motion of want of confidence—expressing that Parliament cannot adjourn for a recess without expressing its dissatisfaction with the ambiguous language and uncertain conduct of the Government, in relation to the question of peace or war, and that under these circumstances the House feels it a duty to declare that it will continue to give every support to the Queen in the prosecution of the war, until, in conjunction with her allies, she shall obtain a safe and honorable peace.

Mr. Francis Baring, on behalf of the Government, offering an amendment that the House having seen with regret the failure of the Vienna Conference, it will continue to give every support to continue the war until an honorable peace be obtained.

Sir Wm. Heathcote moved to alter the amendment by inserting the words, "and still cherish a desire that the communication in progress may arrive at that successful issue."

Mr. Gladstone approved of the amendment of Mr. Heathcote. D'Israeli and his supporters lashed the Government, especially Lord Palmerston and Russell.

Lord J. Russell replied, defending his conduct at Vienna; when the debate was adjourned.

The debate was resumed on Friday evening, when the House divided, the vote being 219 in favor of D'Israeli's motion and 319 against it—a majority of 100 for the Government.

The bill for abolishing newspaper stamps was read for the second time in the House of Lords. The Bishop of Oxford has moved for the papers concerning the Canadian Bishops and Church. On the 24th Lord Palmerston held a private meeting of the members of Parliament at his house. Over 200 were present. Lord Palmerston asserted the unanimity of his Government, and declared his intention of prosecuting the war. Other members also spoke, and on the whole the proceedings were harmonious. It is expected that, by the 20th of June, every available man in Great Britain, belonging to the infantry regiments, will have embarked for the war.

Some changes have been made in the War Department, by placing the Ordnance Department under the control of the Minister of War.

A DEPUTATION had recently seen Lord Palmerston, and expected to obtain an unconditional pardon for Smith O'Brien. **AUSTRIA.**—The mortality in the Austro-Russian army, in Galicia, continues great. Fifteen thousand have died and twenty-three thousand are in the hospitals.

ITALY.—The King of Sardinia's infant son died on the 19th. It is supposed that the King will go to the war in the East. The convents suppression bill is vetoed by the Senate.

RUSSIA.—Russia has just annexed four districts of country, belonging to Mongul tribes, on the frontier of China.

Breakfasts in Canada. The Montreal Commercial Advertiser of the 1st inst. says that, since the opening of navigation, the arrivals of flour at Montreal have averaged about 2,400 barrels a day, considerable portion of which have gone forward to Quebec, and there is no ground to believe that there is any large quantity in arrears. The receipts are in excess of last year. There is no accumulation of flour at Montreal, and there is less need of the article, but because money is tight and prices are beyond the speculating point. The consumption of flour in Lower Canada, the Advertiser estimates at 1,500 barrels per day—the actual stock remaining of this year's receipts being 30,000 barrels. As the amount required for country consumption as its supplies become exhausted, will be much larger, Indian Corn, as it arrives, is freely taken for this purpose; and, although the receipts are largely in excess of last year, the sales are large also, and there is a smaller amount in store than there was in the corresponding period of 1854. The Advertiser thinks the prices in that market will not fall between now and harvest.

The Liquor Law.

The 12th of June is close at hand. We are glad to see, that so far as this community is concerned, there appears to be the right kind of spirit among those who will most suffer under the Prohibitory Liquor Law. Those engaged directly in the traffic of liquor, and receiving their support from the trade, seem to be satisfied that law and order shall prevail, the will of the majority reign paramount for the time being, and this Prohibitory experiment fully tested. Public opinion here is decidedly in favor of the law, and when public opinion is thus decided in a community, it is not likely it and the law will be disregarded at the same time. We trust there will not be a man in this city, who will, by his conduct after the 12th of June, render it necessary for the penalties of the Prohibitory Law to be enforced in his case—for these penalties will most certainly be brought down on the offender. We wish to see this experiment tried—then, if it proves a bad or decidedly inefficient law, this majority will labor either for its total abrogation or improvement.

Evansville Journal.

RIFLES FOR KANSAS.—It is stated that some hundreds of Sharpe's rifles have been sent out from Massachusetts, at the request of the new immigrants, to assist in the election. With this, we understand, the "Aid Association" have no intention to do, it is entirely an individual affair.

Things have come to a pretty pass when "rifles" are to "assist in our American elections." The violent and indefensible conduct of the Missourians residing on the border, in interfering in the affairs of Kansas in a forcible manner, is the cause of the "material aid" now being sent out from Massachusetts in the shape of "rifles." It is high time that the disgraceful scenes of turbulence and bloodshed which have thus far characterized the organization of the government in Kansas, were put an end to, for they are scandalizing the country. Upon Senator Atchison and his friends in Missouri rests the chief odium, of the late high-handed proceedings.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

THE COMING HARVEST.—The prospect of a bountiful harvest, which but a few days ago cheered the farmers of our State, is, we regret to learn, sadly clouded. In this country, the ravages of the fly in the wheat threaten to disappoint the hopes and anticipations of our people. In some of the townships, we learn upon reliable authority, the havoc is so great that there will not be wheat enough harvested for the consumption of the inhabitants. That there will be in the whole country much less than a middling crop seems certain. The cool weather of the past week has been favorable, but the prospect now is, that the most that can be hoped for is that the crop will not prove a total failure. Instead of being thankful for an abundant harvest, we shall have occasion to be thankful for any harvest at all. In other parts of the State, as we learn from our exchanges, there is the same complaint.

Coldwater Sentinel, 1st.

NEW METHOD OF DESTROYING FLEAS.—FAMILY OF NEGROES BURNED TO DEATH. The Memphis Eagle of the 29th says:—"A fire occurred several days since on the plantation of Col. A. H. Pegues, of Lafayette, Miss., by which a negro cabin and a colored woman and her three children were burned. The fire originated in this singular manner: The negro man, whose wife and children were asleep in the cabin, was very much annoyed by fleas, and supposing they were in great numbers under his house, he concluded he would destroy them by fire without doing any other damage, and accordingly he went and procured an armful of shunks, and raising a plank in the floor of his cabin scattered them on the ground under the floor and set fire to them. There being much combustible matter about the cabin, because of very dry weather, it was but a moment before enveloped in flames. Thus the whole family perished except the man, who barely made his escape."

MEXICO.—The Mexican news recently received at New Orleans indicates a state of affairs in that country unfavorable to the long continuance of Santa Anna's power. His resources appear to be well exhausted, and a large portion of the country is in a state of insurrection.

ARRISON ALLOWED A NEW TRIAL.

The motion for a new trial in the case of William Arrison, says the Cincinnati Commercial, was decided in the District Court. Judge Bartley delivered the opinion. The writ of error was prosecuted by the defendant to reverse the decision of the Criminal Court. The ground relied on in the record were that the indictment was insufficient; that the prisoner was refused the option of electing to be tried in the District Court; that the panel of the petit jury was not legally filled. These assignments of error were all overruled; but a motion for a new trial was granted on the ground that the Judge of the Criminal Court erred in instructing the Jury that if they found the prisoner guilty as charged in the indictment, "they should specify that he was guilty of murder in the first degree"—without leaving to them the discretion to find him guilty of any other grade of homicide. On this ground the verdict was set aside, and the case remanded to the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton county for further proceedings.

BEWARE. Beware of bills headed "The Exchange Bank of D. Ball & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich." This is an irresponsible kind of currency, which ought to be discontinued.—*Thompson's Reporter.*

Messrs. D. Ball & Co. neglected a very essential requisite before putting afloat their shin plasters. They did not purchase the good opinion of John Thompson, broker, Wall Street, publisher of the Bank Note Reporter. The parties issuing bills of the Adrian Insurance Co. understood their business better; they got Thompson to quote the trash in his Reporter at only 1 per cent. discount.

The "bills headed The Exchange Bank of D. Ball & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.," certainly are 'irresponsible kind of currency, which ought to be discontinued, but they are a deal better currency than the bills of the Adrian Insurance Company.

The press throughout the country ought to publish Thompson as an aider and abettor of swindling operations.

Det. Free Press.

Locked Herself In.

The old story about the "Lost Bride," and the "Mistake of Newark," has been recently enacted in Newark, N. J. A correspondent of the Advertiser, of that city, states that two children, a boy of 5 and a girl of 7, were playing alone in an upper room, the girl got into a trunk, taking out the key and holding it in her hand, for fear her little brother would lock it when she was in. The lid was dropped and the spring lock made it fast. Finding it impossible to open the trunk, the boy alarmed his mother at once, who came at once, and succeeded in opening a small crevice to admit air, while a servant was sent for an ax. In a few moments—dreadful moments—the little girl was released, the side of the trunk being knocked in with the ax. Stripes of a deep color ran down her face and neck, and respiration stood in large drops upon her skin, but she was soon restored to her usual activity.

A PICTURE.—A tall ladler leaning against a house, a negro at the top, and a hog scratching himself against the bottom, "g'way—g'way dar; you'm makin' mischief."

The young lady who walked all over the city in the vain pursuit of a pint of the milk of human kindness, has been more successful in getting a little jam out of the jar of a door. She got the jam on her fingers.

MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.—We learn from gentlemen who left Lafayette Saturday morning, that on Friday evening, the jury in the case of Abe Rice, one of the notorious Fahrenbaugh murderers, brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. The prisoner is said to have maintained unusual indifference during the trial, and frequently made jocose remarks about the number of spectators, and the money that could be made by charging a quarter a head for admission to the show. A motion for a new trial was made, but of course has not yet been decided. There are two or three others, who will most probably share the fate of Abe. The frequency and appalling atrocity of crimes in the State, call for a vigorous and prompt enforcement of laws.

Journal.

Accident in the Cincinnati Tunnel.—Six men killed!—On Wednesday morning last a portion of the roof of the Walnut Hills tunnel, on the Cincinnati and Dayton Short-line Railroad fell in and buried six persons who were at work. Five others providentially escaped, and immediately set to work to extricate their unfortunate companions. One was got out alive but died in a few hours afterwards; the others were all dead. The bodies were horribly bruised and mutilated by the mass of earth and stones which had entombed them.

MAN DROWNED.—On Wednesday last the body of Owen McDonnell, an Irishman, about 21 years of age was found in the St. Mary's River, near Edsall's mill. It is supposed that he was drowned on the Friday night preceding, while attempting to cross on the stringers of the old aqueduct. On the night in question some men at work in the mill heard a cry for help, and immediately went out to render assistance; but the cry was not repeated, and it being dark nothing was seen of the unhappy man. He is said to have been intoxicated when last seen.

St. Wayne Sentinel.

FALLING OFF OF EMIGRATION.—THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE, in a letter to N. Y. Times, thus figures up the falling off of emigration to this country this year:—"Up to May 23d of the present year, there were only 40,000 arrived against 87,000 in the same period last year. From even the 40,000, deduct 10,000 returned to Europe from this port, Boston, and Philadelphia since the first of January and 20,000 'who have lived for years in the States,' reported by Mr. Hawke, emigrant agent for Canada West, as having passed into that Province, and you net a gain of only some 10,000 against 87,000 last year."

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Intelligence this morning publishes a brief notice from Soule in relation to the letter of Mr. Perry, and says it does not contain one word of the truth, and that this last letter shows the Jesuit and felon all right. He threatens to show Mr. Perry up in a most unfavorable position.

MARRIED. On the 10th inst, by Rev. N. L. Brakenman, JOHN W. DAVIS to ANNY A. SLUYTER, all of this place.

Obituary.

Died on Monday, 6th of June 1855, at Plymouth, FREELOVE E., daughter of I. N. and S. M. McLaughlin, aged one year and six months. Oh, breathe not her name, let it sleep in the shade. When cold and reluctant lay, her relics are laid; Sad, silent and dark, be the tears that we shed. As the night dew that falls on the grass over her head. But the night dew that falls, tho' in silence it weeps, Shall brighten with verdure the grave where she sleeps. And the tear that we shed, though in secret it rolls, Shall long keep her memory green in our souls.

MOLLY.

New Advertisements.

SILVERSMITHING. CHAS. KLINE, RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plymouth and vicinity that he has taken a room in the old Plymouth Hotel, over Brown & Houghton's Store, where he is prepared to repair Clocks, Watches, Accordeons, Jewels, &c., in the best manner and at reasonable prices. June 14, 1855. 1341.

NOTICE.

BOOKS will be opened for the subscription of Capital Stock to the amount of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, for the Branch of the State Bank of Indiana, located under the Act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, entitled "An Act to establish a Bank with Branches," at Plymouth on the 10th day of July, 1855, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, A. M. at the County Auditor's office, Plymouth.

The books will be kept open between the above mentioned hours each day, for thirty days, if said amount of stock be not sooner subscribed.

THOS. L. SMITH, J. T. ELLIOTT, A. L. ROACH, J. D. DEEREE, Commissioners.

To Non Residents.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, with the county surveyor, will on the 25th day of June 1855, at 2 o'clock p. m. on said day, proceed to survey and locate the corners of their land in section 21, township 23, range 3 west, in Starke county, Ind. To meet at Jacob Dunham's on said day, and continue from day to day till all is finished.

Non residents who fail to meet the Surveyor at the time and place above mentioned, and delay or provide for defraying their portion of the expense of said survey, will be returned to the county Auditor of said county, and such delinquency placed on the tax duplicate and collected according to law.

WM. JONES, GEO. A. MORLOCK, Commissioners. June 14, 1855. 143

ANNUAL EXHIBIT.

THE County Auditor submits to the Board of Commissioners of Marshall county, the following report of Receipts and expenditures, on account of said county for the financial year ending May 31, 1855:

There have been received of the county treasury since June settlement, 1854, as follows:

For del. tax, as per August settlement 1854,	\$ 161 00
For revenue of 1854 as found on settlement, April 15, 1855,	4,092 55
For jury and docket fees,	7 50
For county property,	33 91
For taxes paid in at State Treasury,	8 53
Total receipts,	\$4,213 54

Expenditures.

There have been County orders issued since the first day of June 1854, until the 31st day of May 1855 inclusive, numbering from one to five hundred and twenty-five, for the following objects, to wit:

For expenses of Assessors,	\$297 40
do do Auditor,	639 71
do do do Extra,	100 00
do do Criminals,	531 13
do do Sheriff's Office,	291 45
do do do Extra,	100 00
do do Poor,	615 15
do do Insane,	134 52
do do Elections,	68 06
do do Public buildings,	162 25
do do Specific allowance,	247 32
do do County Commissioners, 111 00	
do do Stationary,	380 93
do do Clerk,	146 57
do do Roads,	32 75
do do P. M. Printing,	25 00
do do Inquest,	11 88
do do Judge of C. P. court,	197 36
do do Bailiffs,	98 45
do do Poor Farm, 1,800 00	
do do Grand & pet. jurors,	563 93
do do Special prosecutor,	10 00
do do Delinquent list,	70 00
do do County Agent,	3 00
do do Money returned,	17 44
do do Wolf Sculpis,	25 00
do do Int. on county orders,	149 66

For Treasurer's bill for wood, printing &c., 90 60
For Treasr's 2d per cent. on \$4,139 65, 103 42
do 5 per cent. for receiving & paying on \$19 19, 2 49

Total Expenditures, \$5,756 43
do Receipts, 4,213 54

Excess of expenses over receipts, \$2,755 19

Treasury minus June 1, 1854, 2,991 24

Total Indebtedness, \$5,756 43

All of which is respectfully submitted.

June 1st. A. D. 1855.

Examined and approved by the Board, June 6th 1855.

DAVID VANVACTOR, S. G. GORDON, JACOB KNOBLOCK, Comrs.

I would remark in relation to the indebtedness of the county, that several items of expense are unusually large. The expense of jurors, poor and criminals, amount to the enormous sum of \$1,800. The purchase of a tract of land for a Poor Farm, has increased the indebtedness of the county \$1,800. The delinquent County Revenue runs up to the unprecedented amount of \$1,800. In addition to this, the county owns \$950 in the stock of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. Were these amounts available, they would reduce the indebtedness of the county about one half. In order to pay off the indebtedness and the current expenses, the per cent for county purposes will have to be slightly increased over what it was last year which will be cheerfully paid by the greater portion of those who are not delinquent.

T. McDONALD, A. M. C. June 14, 1855. 1333.